

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1838.

No. 15 Vol. 53

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
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Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
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1 square, or less, 1 week, \$1.50; 2 weeks
\$2.00; 3 weeks \$2.50; 4 weeks \$3.00; 5 weeks
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Kentucky Gazette.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY DR. SAMUEL PILKINGTON,
AT A CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S
DAY, (March 17, 1838.)

MR. PRESIDENT,—

This call on me Sir, was not anticipated, and in responding to it, my remarks will necessarily be brief, and I fear very disconnected, for I feel embarrassed and abashed, when I look around, and behold the display of talent, genius and ability, that is now arrayed before me, and I shrink from the responsibility of addressing an audience, so large and respectable, at the present, from the deep conviction of my own inability and inadequacy to afford you any satisfaction, or to do even feeble justice, to the memory of the great and good man whose anniversary we have assembled to celebrate.—The fact alone, Sir, that I am an Irishman, emboldens me to proceed, and although there are gentlemen here, (and I see them with pleasure,) whose blood may not be traced to the same source, from which ours has emanated, yet, their minds are in unison with ours—their breasts swell high with the same feelings, and every throb of their hearts, and aspiration of their soul, is for the suppression of tyranny, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. These gentlemen, Sir, are worthy descendants of their own immortal Washington. Brave defenders of that noble emblem of liberty, the "American Eagle," under the shadow of whose wings, the father of his country gallantly conducted their ancestors to battle and to victory. Yet, they went not alone, Sir, for in that day of darkness, when the banner of the stars and stripes was first unfurled to the winds of heaven, and American poured a bloody libation on the altar of liberty at Lexington, Ireland, though situated in the immediate vicinity of the lion's den—her soil polluted by the agents of her invader—her sons sunk under the pressure of her chains—their old men mourning over the recollection of liberty once enjoyed; and her hamlets, towns and cities, thronged with soldiers, for the purpose of aving her into submission, and to restrain the voice of just reformation, that was raised throughout Ireland, against the measures of her oppressor, notwithstanding this, her countrymen to Great Britain, and the great number of soldiers within her border—all proved insufficient to suppress the universal burst of joy, the sincere sympathy and fervent prayer which was heard, and felt and offered throughout Ireland, for the success of the American arms, in the conflict with the common enemy. Ireland, though impoverished, had she been permitted, would freely have bestowed, what her despoiler had left, in aid of the American patriots and her sons—her brave and gallant sons, few to the standard of the then undisciplined eagle, where many of them fell while fighting bravely side by side of their American brethren in its defence, the names of many of these martyrs to liberty, has been transmitted to posterity by the historian, but there is one, who should never be forgotten, at the mention of whose name, and recollection of his fate, the bosom of every brave man must heave with emotions of sympathy, and sorrow, for a truer patriot or braver soldier, never entered combat hall or battle field, than Gen. Montgomery, who fell while directing the attack of the American army against the embattled towers of Quebec.

It therefore, Sir, gives me an inexpressible pleasure to see gentlemen here on this occasion, as I consider it a proof, that the love and fraternal feelings, which abounded in the breasts of our ancestors, has been rather strengthened, than abated or extinguished, by the lapse of time in the bosoms of their descendants. And should the aerie of that proud bird be again invaded by the slaves of despots, or the mercenary soldiery of the monarchies of Europe, it will be then as it was in times alluded to. Irishmen and Americans, Irishmen and Kentuckians would rush together, like brave men and brothers, to the field of battle to defend the liberties achieved by their fathers, their hearts overflowing with feelings of generous emulation in noble deeds of chivalry, which animate the soldier, they would go forward determined on victory, and fully resolved, never to quit the field while life existed or a foe lingered on the soil. May it ever be so, and that the unanimity of feeling, and congeniality of sentiment, that now exist among us, be as durable as our happy constitution, which I hope, Sir, will endure while time shall last.

It is a custom of every nation, Sir, to celebrate the anniversary of some great and good man, some renowned personage or mighty benefactor, who has conferred incalculable benefits on his country, by his sound political wisdom, by his achievements in the field, or by what is more important than either, enlightening the human mind, which has long been struggling to divest itself of the mantle of darkness and ignorance which surrounds it; or one, who like our great patriot, dispelled the mists of paganism and idolatry, which overshadowed Ireland, and who instructed our ancestors in the knowledge and doctrines of freedom, and Christianity, and thereby pointing out to them a way by which they might secure the salvation of their immortal souls. Such were the benefits conferred on Ireland by the holy man St. Patrick—such were the blessings that have entitled his anniversary to this celebration—such were the services which have rendered his name revered, and his memory immortal in the recollection of Irishmen—prompted by christian feelings, he undertook the mighty task of subverting the pagan ceremonies and idolatrous practices of the ancient Druids. Priests, valiant for their antiquity. Powerful from their importance in the state, and the influence they exercised in the affairs of government. No species of superstition was ever more terrible; no idolatrous worship ever gained such an ascendancy over the minds of man as theirs. Human sacrifices were practised by them; the doctrine of eternal transmigration of souls, was inculcated by them; their rights and ceremonies were practiced in dark groves and secret recesses, and the individual who had the hardihood to object to their decrees, was universally stoned—expelled from society, so that death itself was considered a relief from the infamy and misery to which he was exposed. Therefore, Sir, when we contemplate for a moment, the imminent dangers to which the first promulgator of christianity in Ireland was exposed, and the great and evident perils which he encountered, by denouncing and preaching against the abominable, wickedness and ineffectuality of the religious ceremonies of our ancient fathers. Are we not astonished, that he was not seized and sacrificed by the benighted and deluded followers of the gods, which he had thus condemned, for he was not enveloped by the shield of any temporal prince; or decked in gorgeous robes or glittering panoply, with all the attendant pomp and circumstance, which are so well calculated to captivate the uninformed mind.—No, Sir, but on the contrary, in the plain and humble garb of a monk, his right hand armed with the crucifix, he approached them with that meek spirit of conciliation, which has ever distinguished the true minister of the prince of peace; and he was protected by the arm of that Almighty power, who charged his ministers to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to all creatures, and to the heathen.—His humanity disarmed our savage ancestors of their just resentment, against the man who had condemned their ancient faith; and his great piety and persuasive eloquence, induced them to regard his discourses with that attention and respect which the great importance of the subject merited. His labors were not ineffectual, his mission was crowned with success. Paganism fell at his approach—the nation became converted to christianity; and their ancient reli-

gion, together with the superstition of the times, have long since passed into oblivion. But the benighted, Sir, conferred on Ireland by this holy man, were not confined to religious institutions alone; though that undoubtedly was the most important, and was considered by our fathers, for the number of churches erected by them, some of which are now in use, and the dilapidated and mouldering condition of hundreds of others, fully testify to the ardor and zeal they possessed for the propagation and perpetuation of their new faith. Their barbarous and savage customs were renounced, the deadly animosity that existed between their chiefs was reconciled, and as a consequence of which, the bloody feuds which occupied their subjects ceased; their habits of sloth and idleness were overcome; they were instructed in many of the arts known at that period, the exercise of which contributed much to the improvement of their condition; their attention was directed to the cultivation of the soil, and the limited comfort and happiness which they enjoyed, even in this crude state of civilization, imperceptibly destroyed and for ever annihilated their inclination to indulge again in the grosser pleasures of the savage state.

The period at which the glorious revelation began, is not exactly known; conjecture places it at the close of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century, from which time the national religion and laws were enjoyed without interruption, except from casual incursions by the Danes and Normans, who were repeatedly expelled by the bravery and heroism of our warlike ancestors, until the invasion of the English about the middle of the twelfth century, who were invited by Dermot MacMurrough, whose memory enjoys the unenviable immortality of having been the first traitor to Ireland, though not the only one, produced by that unfortunate country.—Unfortunately, I repeat—, for the disunion that prevailed at that period, was productive of a stain on her brilliant escutcheon, which the sanguinary torrents that have flown through a period of six hundred years, have not been sufficient to efface.

As there are few pleasures, Sir, which are not succeeded by pain, so we are constrained to believe, that there are few blessings which have not their accompanying miseries; for the great and inestimable blessings conferred on Ireland by the labors of her great patron, St. Patrick, have proved indirectly the cause of all the miseries, deprivations and oppressions which her sons have suffered for the last two hundred years. The veneration and devotion, Sir, with which the Irish have ever regarded the strict observance of the religion and customs of their country, is familiar to all conversant with their history.—We cannot therefore be surprised, Sir, that the attempts to introduce the novel doctrines of the reformation, should have violently agitated and irreconcilably offended a people, who have never doubted the purity of the catholic faith, or the divinity of their national faith, and though unsuccessful were the efforts made to oppose it—and the consequences of opposition to the Irish nation most fatal; still their faith remained unshaken, although their manly spirits were for a time broken, by the diabolical measures and hellish persecution which succeeded. Their property was confiscated, they were deprived of civil liberty; then followed the destruction of their towns, the pollution of their altars, the confiscation of their churches, the proscription of their ministers, the murder and expatriation of the faithful of their country, to which I must add, the inhumanity, cruelty and indecency, that drove from their homes, naked, thousands of old men, helpless women and innocent babes, to perish from starvation and the inclemency of the weather; a few of the more fortunate of whom sought an asylum in the morasses and mountains of their country. And this dreadful calamity, was inflicted on our fathers, by a nation who call themselves enlightened, humane and liberal—even the English. I hope, Sir, there lives not an Irishman, whose breast swells not with indignation, at the recollection of the outrages, wrongs, indignities, oppressions, robberies and massacre, which were visited on his country by this people; the barbarity of which is recorded with horror by one of their own historians, who speaking of Ireland, says, "they were treated as wild beasts, considered aliens, thrown out of the protection of justice; their only safety was in force, flying the neighborhood of cities, which they could not approach in safety, they were compelled to seek a shelter in their marshes and forests, from the relentless and cruel persecution of their inhuman conquerors."

O heavens! were ever noble men so treated! were ever more powerful efforts made to degrade a gallant nation! were more refined cruelties ever practiced upon any christian people! yet they were not exterminated; for a spirit of eternal hatred, of unquenchable and undying revenge, then sprung into existence, against the authors of these horrible atrocities, which still pervades the land—and which has raised her sons, who were ever watchful, when opportunity offered, to make an effort to regain their lost liberties; though many and sanguinary have been the battles fought; and although little redress has been gained, still should Irishmen not despair, for the ardent love of liberty—that irrepressible desire for the enjoyment of civil and religious toleration, that glowed so brightly in the hearts of our fathers, and which has been transmitted to their sons, must eventually terminate, if not in a separation from Great Britain, at least the renewal of all the political disabilities under which they have so long labored.

While we are celebrating the anniversary of the good man, who introduced the memory of the patriots, whose lives were devoted to the propagation of this holy religion, and the defense and maintenance of the liberties and laws of their country, should not be forgotten Enslaved indeed must be the mind—cold the patriotism of that heart—abject the individual, who can read unmoved the record of his country's woes, or whose feelings burst not forth in sounds of lamentation at the unsuccessful struggles of the brave men, whose noble spirits could no longer brook the insults of their ungenerous foes, and who inspired by that inextinguishable flame of liberty, regardless of their own safety, fearlessly unsheathed the sword of freedom and of vengeance, heedless alike of the terrible law prohibiting attack, and the ignominious death awaiting defeat. The memory of these heroes, should be ever green in the hearts of their countrymen, and their names inscribed in burning characters, on the loftiest pillar in the temple of fame. The annals of no nation, Sir, present a greater number of pure and devoted patriots, than does our own historic page, which is embellished with the ever memorable names of O'Neil, O'Rourke, O'Donnell, McGuire, McGinnis, McMahon, Mcarty, and a thousand others, who by gone days, in freedomous cause, poured out their blood upon the battle plain; and in more modern times, beckoned forward by the same spirit—and martyrs in the same great cause, we find recorded, the illustrious names of Tone, Jackson, Rowan, Shears, Bond, Orr, McEwen, and many others not less famous, together with the high-born and noble Fitzgerald and O'Connell—and Ireland's most lamented, best beloved and favorite son, the young, the brave, the gifted Emmet—whose last moments were dedicated to the vindication of his country. Brave spirits! your glorious deeds shall never be forgotten—your memory is enshrined in a nation's heart—your tombs are moistened by a nation's tears—your sacrifices shall be remembered—and your slaughter avenged by your exasperated countrymen.

Oh, how the heart of the patriot bleeds, while turning o'er the ensanguined pages of his country's history, at the revelation of the melancholy fact, that the millions of lives which have been sacrificed, and the oceans of blood that has deluged the land, have proved ineffectual. What availed the crimson torrents that

were poured out at Eneascarthy, at Bala-hinch, at Oatry, at Arklow, where fell the gallant Murphy, at Wexford, at Carraduff, at Gure's Bridge, Vinegar Hill, and many other places? Not a shackle was removed—not a rivet withdrawn—not a grievance redressed; and I fear it will ever be so, while the demon of disunion, with arson, murder and rapine in his train, stalks unmolested through the land, fostered by the odious names of Orangemen, Ribbon men, White boys, and Rockites, who have been encouraged by England, to exterminate each other. Ireland should awake to her own interests, survey the rocks on which her liberties were wrecked—avoid making war upon her own sons. Let those agitating and reproachful epithets, and parties to which I have alluded be forgotten for ever. Let Catholics and Protestants, Presbyterians and Baptists, Methodists and Reformers, unite politically in demanding the restoration of their civil and religious rights, and the powers of Britain will not be able to withstand them—at that period may the epitaph be inscribed on the tomb of slaughtered heroes; at that period the historian may record the redemption, the regeneration, and disenthralment of his country, by the irresistible voice of a united people.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY GEORGIAN,
SAVANNAH, MARCH 29, 3, p. m.

FLORIDA INDIANS.

The extracts of letters which follow are published for general information.

Extract from a letter, dated

Camp 1 mile Fort Jupiter, E. F.

February 11, 1838.

"We encamped here at noon to-day, having had a march of 28 miles S. and back, since we left Fort Jupiter last Monday."

"You have no doubt heard that a white flag had been sent out on our third day's march south, upon the representation of an Indian negro with us, that the Indians were very anxious for an opportunity to come in, that he knew they wanted peace and were tired of war.—At the time appointed for the return of the negro, he appeared with the flag, having seen the Indians, and who requested him to say to General Jesup, that they wished very much to speak to him, and appointed a time and place for a meeting. At noon of the 8th, General Jesup with his staff repaired to the place with the flag. The Indians, about 40 in number, were already waiting, headed by a noble looking Seminole chief, Halk-hadjo. The talk lasted until nearly sunset. Nothing definite was settled.—"

The conference was resumed next morning, and was continued until one or two in the afternoon. It terminated more favorably. Tus-ke-gee, their chief, (of the Seminoles,) agrees to come in with the warriors, women and children to Fort Jupiter by the 20th inst. and to emigrate to the west, but begs, that they may be allowed to remain on any portion of this territory, and which they say the white men cannot inhabit. General Jesup has agreed to use his influence with the President to allow them to occupy a portion of South Florida under certain conditions. The country is not occupiable by a white population. It is very low, and half of it south of this for three or four months under water. The Seminoles will be satisfied with it, and why not rather they to occupy it than to have it unoccupied at all? Gen. Jesup's conduct throughout the campaign is worthy of all praise. The arrangement he has made with the Seminoles, is one dictated by good judgment, sound policy, and humanity; it was the best in my judgment, that could have succeeded.—The impracticability of catching the Indians is a settled matter, under three or four campaigns; and even if we could accomplish it, the loss of blood and treasure on our side would be immense.—The truth is, the country is so peculiarly adapted to their mode of warfare, that every victory we gain, is with a tenfold loss to that of the enemy. At the battle on the 24th ult. on the Lo-ca-hatchee, our whole loss in killed was eleven; and wounded twenty-seven,—while the Indian loss was only one killed and three wounded. This is about the proportion in all."

Extract from a letter from Camp near Fort Jupiter, E. F. February 11, 1838.

"The 5th of this month, we left here, and pursued the Indians in a southwesterly direction 27 miles. The country is almost covered with swamps and marshes; a patch of palmetto intervening every two or three hundred yards, making ground enough to pitch an occasional camp. We took but 14 wagons, and carried the most of our provisions on pack-mules. On the evening of the 6th our scouts reported Indians in the neighborhood, and the next morning marched in pursuit with the almost positive expectation of having a fight. Our guides told General Jesup that if he would send out a white flag the Indians would surrender. The General thought proper to try the experiment and it succeeded very well—about 50 or 60 warriors made their appearance, all painted in the most grotesque fashion, ready for battle.—They were posted in a dense cypress swamp, surrounded by water and mud, waist deep. Had the white flag been ten minutes later, Major Ashby (the advanced guard) would have caught a severe fire. The Indians at first said they were willing to do any thing for General Jesup; they even offered to join the forces and fight the Micasukies, but afterwards declined doing that against those who had fought for them. The Indians expressed themselves wearied and tired of fighting, they stated that their women and children had suffered a great deal, having been driven more than two hundred miles; they moreover say that we have taken all their cattle, and a great many of their ponies—the result was a treaty of surrender. The Indians, (Tus-ke-gee's gang of Seminoles) are to be at the old battle ground by the 19th of this month with all their women and children. General Jesup promised them to write to the President, and to get him to allow them to remain in some portion of the territory, this tho-

was not a stipulation of the treaty. Poor creatures, it would be humane to put them in another country; at least, so one would think, for verily, there is not an acre of ground between this and Fort Taylor worth two blades of grass. You may rest assured these Indians are not to be whipped in one fight or two fights, nay nor in a dozen, they will never put themselves in a situation to be caught."

Extract from a letter, dated Fort Jupiter, February 12, 1838.

"On our getting 23 miles southwest of this, we came near the Indians, (say 200.) They were just going to fire;—a black man begged to go with a flag, saying he knew the Indians would give up. We halted.—a flag was sent,—out came 40. A council or parly was held with Tus-ke-gee, and a sub-chief. The General required them to come in, &c. They talked as usual—pleaded to suspend hostilities, &c. The General told them at last, he would like to write to the President that his red people were before him, and if they came so near to his camp that he could say so in truth, he would try to get him to allow them to stop in the country, south 28 deg. They said that they would go into the hammock and consult. They did so, and in twenty minutes closed with the terms. They are now to come and encamp four miles off, with all their people in ten days, Feb. 20.) In half an hour after our conference we had 26 of the warriors were in our camp, begging for bread and corn, and more particularly tobacco. All saw that we had gone through hammocks, bogs, ponds, scrubs and swamps that were frightful, and that if we could bring these out of the labyrinth by a flag, on good terms, it would have a happy result, and such a one, too, as would satisfy all these people, and, no doubt, our Government."

From the Charleston Courier, March 30—5pm

St. AUGUSTINE, March 22.

The War.—The President has promptly and nobly discharged his duty to the country. General Jesup's aid has returned from Washington, bearing the President's answer to the Commanding General's moral treason against the inhabitants of Florida. The Government refuses to listen to any compromise of the existing Treaty for the immediate & indiscriminate removal of the Indians. Any other policy must have depopulated Florida.

It is but justice to concede the patriotism and firmness of the President in our Indian relations. His perseverance "in the footsteps of his predecessor," in this particular, entitles him to the commendations and gratitude of every resident and friend of suffering Florida.

The steambot Charleston arrived on Tuesday from Indian river. We learn very little from the Army. General Jesup was still at Jupiter river, waiting the return of Lieutenant Linnard from Washington. Lieutenant L. had arrived at Fort Pierce, and immediately proceeded to Jupiter river, some days previously to the sailing of the C. There had been no information from the army of that Port P. since Lieut. L. left.

By letters from Washington, we learn that Lieut. Linnard was the bearer of a Treaty with the Seminoles, ceding to them a portion of the territory, which was sent on by Gen. Jesup to be ratified at Washington.

We further learn that a decided negative was given to this Treaty, and orders were given to Gen. Jesup to take possession of those Indians which were represented to be in his power, with a hint that he would be recalled, if he allowed them to escape.

Our neighbors of Washington are crying out lustily against the dust which the Spring winds are continually raising along the Macadamised Pennsylvania Avenue. A greater nuisance could scarcely have been created.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 28.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The following important intelligence we received at a late hour last evening: On board the steam ship Columbia, Near New Orleans, March 26, 1838. Leaving Galveston on the morning of the 24th inst. for Velasco, we soon discovered two Mexican vessels of war, one a brig under a press of canvass making for us, the other a large ship lying at anchor. The latter soon got under way and joined the chase; but after following us three hours they both gave up. Landing our passengers at Velasco, and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New Orleans, and when about ten miles from Velasco we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morning. The brig shot across our starboard bow, effectually to intercept our flight if attempted. We kept the national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning, also the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing, in order to prevent our flight, a little more than musket shot distance, the brig hoisted the Mexican colors and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after, another gun with grape and canister, which passed close under our bow; the ship at the same time hoisting her colors and being a very short distance from us fired a ball which fell on our starboard side; the brig again fired at us with grape and canister, evidently aiming at our colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast was cut through and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Although we were lying perfectly still, the engine being stopped, and within 40 or 50 yards of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Captain

Wright, feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country's flag, demanded what they wanted of him, and why they continued to fire at him as he was entirely defenceless. They then replied, we want your papers, Capt. W. rejoined, come and get them, and G—d—n you if you fire another shot at me I'll blow you to h—ll! Immediately three muskets loaded with shot and slug were fired at him as he stood aside by the wheel-house on the forward deck. At that instant the engineer let the steam partially escape, which from its strange and extraordinary noise to these brave Mexicans, caused one and all with a solitary exception to fall upon their faces, apprehending (as we supposed) that Capt. W. intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended this encounter. Capt. Wright proceeded on his way triumphantly, without being searched. And we cannot let this opportunity pass without awarding him that praise which is peculiarly his due, for the firm and manly stand he took in sustaining the honor of his country; leaving him the proud and grateful reflection that he would not at the imminent hazard of his life suffer a stain to be inflicted upon her stars and stripes banner.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

If any fact were wanting to demonstrate conclusively the imbecility, cowardice and ferocity of the Mexican character, the rencontre related in yesterday's paper, between the steam-ship Columbia and the Mexican ship brig, would serve to stamp it with all the most ignoble and degrading features. These miscreants, not less savage than dastard, and wholly regardless of the rights of nations, dare to attack, in the most unprovoked and wanton manner, a vessel in the peaceful pursuit of her voyage from one port to another; chase her with fury, fire into her repeatedly in contempt of the national colors which they were bound to respect, and finally, when upon the point of boarding her, these gallant fellows become so inordinately terrified at the sudden escape of steam and the loud noise it occasions, that they fall upon their faces, and retire in most ludicrous celerity. Truly there is something so supremely ludicrous in the conduct of these bullying poltrons who are frightened at smoke, that if it were not for the gratuitous outrage offered to the American flag, we would be tempted to laugh at the silly braggarts and their stupid bravado. But this gross and glaring violation of the rights of neutrality, however contemptible in practice, is far too serious in principle to be lightly disregarded, and ample expiation should be required for an act which must be considered as an atrocious insult to the national honor.

The fact is, that, for some time past, the rascally Mexicans have been perpetrating a series of petty injuries for which atonement should have been demanded. The refusal of Mexico to liquidate the many claims possessed by this country against her—its neglect even to examine the greater part of these claims—the Gorostiza pamphlet, with all its vile calumnies against the Administration and the National character and the contumely, oppression and insult suffered to American ministers and residents in different towns in Mexico, constitute a mass of grievances which render reparation the imperative duty of the American Government. Mexico, all impotent and despicable as she is, has not been able to forgive the U. States for the sympathy so strikingly manifested in favor of Texan Independence, and has attempted, with her usual spirit of dastard vindictiveness, to avenge herself for the victory at San Jacinto, which she knows was in a great measure attributable to American bravery. But we certainly did not imagine that her ignorance or audacity would ever have led her to the open assault of an unarmed American vessel. We did not sufficiently calculate upon the reckless presumption of a government which, mistaking calm dignity and a love of peace for timidity, imagined that such an outrage would be permitted with impunity. We fancy, however, that Mexico will have reason to repent her temerity, and that the armed vessel of Uncle Sam will ring such knell into the ears of the astounded myrmidons, and so lash them into obedience, that like a mutinous slave whose rebellion has been promptly checked and remorselessly punished, she will learn to return, amid cringing and supplication, to the observance of her duties.—ib. of March 29.

"Our ships of Commerce are rotting at the wharves," said Senator Tallmadge. Here is the commentary. We cut it from the New York "Gazette."—Balt. Repub.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.—Upon a perusal of our file, we find that we have announced the arrival at this port since the commencement of the present month, of 543 vessels, viz: 57 ships, 5 barques, 181 brigs, 298 schooners, 32 sloops, and 3 steamboats. Of this number, 143 were from foreign ports, viz: 40 ships, 12 barques, 59 brigs, and 32 schooners.—Besides these a large number of River and sound vessels have arrived at our wharves, which are not reported in the marine list.

It appears by accounts received at St. Louis from Fort Leavenworth, that indications of hostility are manifesting themselves among the Osage Indians. Several companies of U. S. troops had marched from Fort Leavenworth to the Osage territory.—ib.

The New York Star states that the Roban potato lately introduced into that State from France, is highly extolled in the Genesee Farmer. Judge Buell, the distinguished agriculturist, speaks warmly in their favor.—In France they have been known to weigh 14 pounds. They are deemed equal to the English white, orange, or the common peach blossom variety, which are kinds most commonly cultivated. They are the most productive variety known. Judge Buell planted 12 pounds of these potatoes last spring. He divided the tubers into sets of two eyes, and planted one set in a hill four feet apart, in a piece of ground much shaded and in rather a low condition. On the 25th of September they were dug, and found to weigh 525 pounds, and measured nine bushels.—ib.



[By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 6.]

AN ACT to abolish the Circuit Court at Huntsville in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States, established at Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, by the act of Congress of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,' be and the same is hereby abolished.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That all the jurisdiction which belonged to the District Court of the United States for the northern District of the State of Alabama at Huntsville, at and before the passage of the said act of Congress of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty seven be, and the same is hereby, restored to and vested again in the said District Court and every act of Congress upon which the jurisdiction of the said District Court depended, and before the passage of the said act of Congress of the third of March, 1837, is hereby revised so far as such act or acts gave jurisdiction as the same existed at the time aforesaid, in the said District Court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in equity, pending in the said Circuit Court at Huntsville, shall be transferred to the said District Court at Huntsville, and shall be proceeded in and be determined by the said District Court in the same manner as if they had been originally commenced in the said District Court, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to deliver to the clerk of the said District Court the original papers in all such causes, together with the record of all the proceedings had in the said Circuit Court. Provided, That the first term for the trial of the causes hereby transferred, shall be the term of the said District Court which will be commenced on the 3d Monday in May eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the said District Court shall be held at the said town of Huntsville twice in each year, on the third Monday in May and the 4th Monday in November annually.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from the said District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, in the State of Alabama.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That all process, bail bonds and recognizances returnable to the Circuit Court of the United States at Huntsville aforesaid shall be returnable and returned to the District Court next held under this act, in the same manner as if so made and shall have full effect accordingly.

APPROVED, Feb. 23, 1838.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC.—No. 7.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty with the Choctaw Indians."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners provided for in the act hereby amended, shall have full power and authority to adjourn their sessions to such place or places within the State of Mississippi, as in their judgment the interest of the government and the claimants may require sessions to be held.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation or absence of any one of the said commissioners, the remaining two commissioners shall have full power to proceed and execute the powers given by this act, or the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall have all the power of a court of record for the purpose of compelling the attendance of witnesses, administering oaths touching matters depending before them, preserving order, and punishing contempt; and shall have the power to make all the needful rules for the regulation of the proceedings before them, as well as to employ one or more interpreters, and one or more agents to collect testimony for the United States.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the contingent expenses of the said commission the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the said act shall be, and remain in force, until the first day of August next.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the compensation to be made to the District Attorney for his services shall be equal to the compensation allowed to a commissioner under the act hereby amended.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act which, shall be so construed as to embrace the claim of any Indian, or head of a Choctaw family, who has removed west of the Mississippi river.

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said commissioners that any claimant has attempted or shall attempt, to substitute the child of any other Indian as his own, or has attempted or shall attempt by his testimony, to substitute for the child of another Indian, the name of another child, or attempting to make such substitutions shall be stricken from the list of claimants.

APPROVED, Feb. 23, 1837.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1838

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives of Maryland, but was rejected by the Senate.

We have partial returns from the Connecticut elections, from which we should infer that the whig Governor is elected, and a majority of the members of the Legislature belong to the same party.

Great fears were entertained at the City of Washington on the 5th, that Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, could not recover from a severe attack of pleurisy of a few days standing. He was, however, no worse on the 6th, and some faint hopes were entertained that he might survive.

We were told last evening that Professor Short, who for many years filled a chair in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, has been appointed to a chair in the Louisville Medical Institute, and has accepted the appointment. The source from whence we received this information entitles it to credence.

R. A. Ferguson Esq., who for a few weeks edited the Kentucky Gazette, had a fight in the county of Hickman, with a brother lawyer by the name of Rivers. Rivers proved the better man, and beat Ferguson severely. Ferguson procured a rifle and shot Rivers dead. The brother of Rivers, then shot Ferguson with a rifle, which not proving instantly fatal, advanced with a pistol and dispatched him. Our law makers have done much to prevent the shedding of human blood.

The Washington letter writers speak of sundry changes contemplated in the Cabinet.—Upon this subject, the New York Courier says: "CABINET CHANGES.—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that the only changes contemplated in the cabinet, are those of Attorney General Butler, who retires to assume his professorship at our University, and resume the practice of the law; and of Mr. Dickerson, who retires from the Navy Department on the first of June, to be succeeded by Mr. Senator Grundy.

Skin plasters.—Our Butchers, according to promise declined, on yesterday morning, to receive the City Scrip in payment for their meats. We regret they did not come to the determination when the scrip was first issued.—The country would not then have been flooded with those plasters. But the notes were issued and had currency, and many a poor individual must now be the sufferer, unless the credit of the notes should be raised by a prompt redemption of them.

We understand that the City Council, (and we highly commend them for the act,) have used every endeavor, in which it is believed they will succeed, to redeem the whole issue with bank notes. This will be satisfactory to the holders and again put these notes on a par with Kentucky Bank notes.

Yesterday was the day to which the New York Bank Convention adjourned, the reader will find several articles in this paper, relative to the probable results of this Convention. For our own part, we are decidedly of the opinion, that where the banks are not coerced into the discharge of their duty by the state legislatures, they will not resume. And as most of the State legislatures have been, in our opinion under bank influence, there are few if any out of New York, that will redeem their notes in specie.

In our paper of 22d February, we attempted to account for the failure in the Legislature, of the bill granting banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville and Covington rail road Company, and assigned as one cause a letter from Robert Wickliffe esq. to Gen. Combs, which Combs took the responsibility of having published.—(and we have no doubt, the writer expected it to share this fate).—"In this letter," says the Gazette, "Mr. Wickliffe assumed the entire location of the road in Kentucky—a location not approved by one fourth of those most interested in its construction."

These expressions were offensive to Mr. W. and he called on us to do him justice by correcting what he deemed a mis-statement on our part. We then informed Mr. Wickliffe that if we had done him any injustice, we would disavow our readers by acknowledging the error into which we had fallen; but not having preserved the Observer and Reporter, in which his letter was published, we, on the same evening addressed a note to the publishers of that paper, asking the loan of a paper containing the letter. Our note has not been responded to. Perhaps a week or ten days after, meeting with one of the publishers, we mentioned to him our not having received a response to the note, and he then promised to furnish us with the paper. Ten days or more, probably passed, and we heard nothing of the paper which

was to enable us to do justice to Mr. Wickliffe. We then named the preceding circumstances to D. C. Wickliffe Esq. Editor of the Observer and Reporter, the political and personal friend and relative of Robert Wickliffe Esq. who was as prompt in promising that the paper should be furnished, as was the publisher before mentioned—yet the paper has never been received!

On Friday last, Mr. Wickliffe thought proper again to complain of the injustice which he said had been done him by the Gazette, and to hope it would not become a personal matter. We detailed to him the facts herein related, promising to do him full justice if the means were placed in our power; and in any event, to take some notice of him in our next paper. He professed to be unable to furnish the letter.

In rendering the justice to Mr. W. to which he seems to feel himself entitled we are therefore compelled to rely upon our recollection of his letter, (not having been so fortunate as to obtain it,) and in accordance with that recollection, and the opinion of many gentlemen with whom we have conversed, we are bound to give it as our opinion, that if the location of the whole road in Kentucky was not suggested by him, many points, among others the *Goose Creek Salt Works*, were particularly named.

We have done all we could. We have no personal hostility to any individual. But we trust we know our duty, and shall endeavor to perform it, without considering consequences.

Without degrading ourselves, we could not have renewed the application for Mr. W's letter, to those who were able to furnish it; but we now repeat, publicly, that should it be handed us, Mr. W. shall have no further cause to complain of misrepresentation; and in the absence of the document our readers must determine from recollection, whether or not we have done him injustice.

CANDIDATES.—The following gentlemen have been announced as candidates for the Legislature:

FOR THE SENATE.
Jesse and Woodford.—William Clarke and Samuel Wilson.
Madison and Rockcastle.—Squire Turner.
Logan and Simpson.—James W. Irwin and Maj. H. Walker.
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Fayette.—Wm. Rodes, John Curd, Henry Clay, Jr.
Mason.—John A. McClung and Major James W. Waddell.
Fleming.—Martin P. Marshall and Wm. Blair.
Woodford.—Thomas F. Marshall.
Hickman.—Wm. J. Todd.
Caldwell.—Joseph McConnell.

FLORIDA.
The following late and important intelligence in a ship from the Savannah Georgian office, under date of 30th March.
From a passenger in the steamer *Wm. Gaston*, Kerry, arrived at this port from Gary's Ferry and St. Augustine, and from other sources we learn the following:

A letter from Tampa dated March 23th, (last Saturday,) says.—Between five and six hundred Indians and negroes are on their way to Tampa from Fort Jupiter, under the escort of the Tennessee volunteers and a portion of the second regiment of Dragoons.

Another letter confirms the above, adding that—"We have no other news by express."

It is stated that Major Loomis of the first infantry had captured two Indian women who say that Sam Jones had gone to the south, and Alligator to the west, and that they were both willing to surrender if they were invited. Maj. L. had circumnavigated lake Okechobee in boats.

On Saturday last, we were also informed, Captain Hewson, in command of two companies of dragoons arrived at Fort Mellon. About three days march from that fort, he states, and while crossing a large cypress swamp, struck a trail of Indians, pursued and overtook them. They were in number twenty to twenty five. Capt. A. lost four of his men in the attack, and was wounded himself in the abdomen, but not dangerously. He took four prisoners and killed as is supposed several of the Indians—the balance escaped. It is reported that Concoche or Wild Cat is one of the prisoners.

The news of the capture of 500 Indians, &c. by Gen. Jesup is said to be confirmed by letters received at Fort Mellon, which our informant left last Sunday, touching at Gary's Ferry on Wednesday.

The Intelligence of Thursday gives the following intimation that Mr. Biddle's bank will resume specie payments when compelled by the example of the New York banks:

"Philadelphia must follow New York, it is thought, in the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Biddle, at least, for the benefit of his credit in Europe; and though many think the imitation will be a great injury to the commerce and trade of the country, yet he is hardly left to take his choice; and of his ability, in comparison with other banks, there is no doubt."

Observe how naturally even the whig editors slide into the habit of putting Mr. Biddle for the entire Philadelphia banking interest. We hear no more of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania; we hear only of Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle represents not only his own bank, but all the rest—he is the personification of the Philadelphia money market. Who hears the other Philadelphia banks as much as named? They are all swallowed up by Mr. Biddle, the Aaro's rod of the group. But strong as he is at home by the fa-

vor of the legislature, which he found means to corrupt or seduce, he is not altogether supreme here, or might not be supreme, were it not for what the French call the *prestige* of his name, or, in other words, a sort of brutish unreasoning dread which hinders men from the employment of their faculties. But for this *prestige* our banks might have resumed payment months ago, as easily as they can do it next May. The event shows that Mr. Biddle is not so blind to his own interest as not to make an effort to pay specie. He will not risk the disgrace, the discredit, the ruin, of his own institution, by the confession of utter insolvency, which a refusal to follow the example of the New York banks will imply. Mr. Biddle publicly boasted, when he followed the lead of the deposit banks in suspending payment, that he would take the lead in resuming. It appears from this article, however, that he is only to follow the New York banks—unwillingly, indeed, because the imitation of their example would be "a great injury to the trade and commerce of the country;" in other words, that would stop his career of speculation in cotton. Much as this will afflict his patriotic heart—profusely as that heart will bleed for his suffering country—he will submit for the sake of preserving his credit in Europe, as the *Intelligencer* says, and we add, his credit at home."

If Mr. Biddle has really made up his mind to return to specie payments, it would be a trick quite after his fashion, to take the step two or three days before the time fixed by our banks for the purpose, in order to fulfil his boast that he would take the lead. No matter—he would follow after all—he would still be forced into the measures by those, who, if they pleased, might have forced him into it yet earlier.—N. Y. Eve. Post, March 31.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday says:—"We understand that the Banks in the city of Philadelphia and districts have unanimously decided that it is inexpedient to send delegates to the adjourned meeting at New York of the Bank Convention, on the 11th of this month."

The Suffolk Bank of Boston has issued the following circular:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Suffolk Bank, held at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, 31st March, 1838, it was

Voted, That it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that it is inexpedient for the Banks in Boston to resume specie payments, unless the Banks in New York and Philadelphia will resume at the same time,

Voted, That the Cashier be requested to furnish the Delegates appointed to attend the Convention, to be held at New York on the 11th proximo, with a copy of the foregoing vote, and to send a copy of the same to each of the Banks in this city.

(Signed) J. C. BREWER, Cashier.
The Richmond Enquirer states that the Presidents of the Richmond Banks will attend the Bank Convention to be held in New York on the 11th instant. The same paper adds that "there is every reason to believe the Convention will fix upon some certain day for resumption.—Perhaps, it will not be as early as the banks of New York have specified—possibly, it may be some months later, &c."

From the Baltimore Republican.

Under date of the 12th ult., (March) the Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman writes from Washington thus:

"A few days ago Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, had been disgusting and tiring out the Senate with one of those long, dull tirades about bank, and Gen. Jackson and party, and tyranny, and usurpation, &c. &c. of which we have heard so much for the last four years, that, as soon as one of these men rises to speak you almost know in advance what he will say, when at a moderately early hour, he gave way and asked the Senate to indulge him with an adjournment.—He himself was not fatigued, or did not appear so, but wanted, it is supposed, the effect of making a two days' speech.—The majority of the Senate, not having accorded this courtesy to one of their own friends who had spoken twice as long as Mr. B., declined it to him, and refused to adjourn. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, a man remarkable for gentlemanly dignity and courteous demeanor, upon all occasions, rose up to go away, remarking to his colleague, Mr. Crittenden, 'come, let us leave these d—d scamps!' This was heard by more than one Senator, and, among others, by Dr. Linn, of Missouri, who immediately stepped up to Clay and indignantly exclaimed: 'you are a d—d bully and a blackguard!' The next day, I believe it was, Clay sent Crittenden to Dr. Linn for an explanation, and all he got was a re-assertion of the expression. There the matter rests."

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Sir Francis Head sailed on Monday morning in the packet ship *Cambridge*, for Liverpool. At a dinner where he was a guest on Saturday he gave a toast the health of Gen. Scott, which he prefaced with some appropriate remarks.—1b

The French residents of Philadelphia have made arrangements to give a public reception and dinner to the Prince de Joinville (youngest son of Louis Philippe) on his arrival in that city. He was when last heard from, in Brazil, with the intention of next visiting the United States.—1b

From the New York Examiner.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
The evening Star of Saturday, speaking of the wretched condition of Italy, and the vast numbers of houseless beggars by which it is infested says. "This is exclusively a gold and silver country." Speaking next of Spain, that journal has these remarks:

"Look at Spain, that owned all the mines of Peru and Mexico—which had not argoises sufficient to carry all the gold and silver from those colonies—now without means to pay her own troops or defend her soil from the steps of an usurper supported by foreign powers—yet Spain is a gold and silver hard currency country—no bank notes no credit—no commerce worth speaking of; a country full of resources—of baditti and beggars in her mountains, and loungers and idlers in her cities. Go where you will, you will see the results flowing from the same causes.

True; most true, go where you will see the same results flowing from the same causes; but what causes let us ask! Will any political disputant who regards the truth, assert that the misery and degradation of Italy and Spain, are owing to the nature of their currency, or the absence of banking institutions! Will any candid man, having the least acquaintance with the past history of the countries, or the present state of their public institutions, not readily acknowledge that the frightful inequality in the of the people the luxurious affluence of the few the squalid abjectness of the many, and immortality of all, are not the direct and legitimate consequences of their political hierarchical institutions—of the unholy mixture of the worst of priestcraft with the worst of statecraft!"

If the use of silver and gold as the exclusive currency is the cause of the degradation and wretchedness of Italy and Spain, we must expect to find equal degradation and wretchedness in the countries which also use silver and gold exclusively as money. Like causes produce like effects. But will the facts support such an inference? Holland the wonder of the world for the active and useful industry of its population, the morality of their conduct the sincerity of their manners, and the persevering character of their enterprise, which has led them to make battle with the elements and wrest the very land on which they dwell from the embrace of the ocean—Holland, conspicuous not only above other countries, but every other province of the populous Netherlands, for the number of its hardy inhabitants, and for its thick clustered towns, villages and hamlets, all alive with the hum of incessant and prosperous occupation—Holland is a country of exclusive gold or silver circulation. We must look then to something besides silver and gold for the cause of national and individual degradation in ill governed Italy and Spain.

But why these dissertations on the prolific evils of an exclusive metallic circulation! It is the object of no party and of no sect in this country to abolish credit, or any representative of value, which credit, under the influence of its own laws, may choose to employ.—All that is asked is, that the government should recognise nothing as money but the money of the constitution, and that trade and credit, between man and man, should be left to manage their own affairs. All that is asked is, the abolition of those exclusive privileges and that unholy union of politics with the general financial affairs of the people, which, in this country, are producing the same mischiefs, that they and not gold and silver, have already produced in Italy and Spain in the exclusive privileges of a chartered order and in the spirit of bad domination which leads government to attempt the regulation of all the affairs of men, commercial and religious, as well as political, we read the cause of the sluggish poverty and atrocious crime which constitute the principal features of Spanish and Italian character. Let us then shun their example in season, lest we incur their fate.

The stockholders of the United States bank have presented a splendid service of plate to Mr. Biddle. They would have shown more honesty by employing the silver used in its construction in the redemption of their notes.—Nash. Un.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, April 10th, by the Rev. James Black of Scott county, Mr. JAMES SMITH to Miss SUSAN RYUNAN, daughter of Mr. John Runyan of Fayette.

DIED.—On the 26th March, Gen. WM. H. ASHLEY, a distinguished citizen of Missouri. On the 1st April, the Hon. Isaac McKim, a member of Congress from Baltimore. On the 5th at Frankfort, Gen. JOHN WOODS. On the 10th in this county, Mrs. BETSEY ALLEN consort of John Allen, Esq.

SILVER SPECTACLES LOST.

LOST, in this City on Tuesday the 10th inst., a pair of Silver Spectacles, somewhat worn. The finder on leaving them at this Office, or with Mrs. COYLE, the owner, will be handsomely rewarded. — April 10, 1838.—15-3t.

CASH BADLY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same before the 1st of May next, as it is absolutely necessary that the affairs of that firm be settled as speedily as practicable. As many of these claims have been some years due, and all of them previous to 8th December last, it is hoped that this appeal will not be unnoticed by any concerned, and thereby compel the necessity of a resort to coercive measures. BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. April 12, 1838.—15-11st may

Mustard Seed.

I WILL give the highest price a Bushel for good well cleaned Mustard Seed. I wish it delivered soon. N. BURROWS. Lex. March 15.—11-4t.

GEORGE B. BAYLES.

A PATENT for a tract of land in Indiana, to GEORGE B. BAYLES, has been found and left at this Office, where it can be had, on application to the owner, and paying for this advertisement. April 12, 1838.—15-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRAZER & SOISTER, AGENTS FOR MICHAEL GAUGH, A NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Goods
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. The Establishment is on Main street, next door to Oldham's Barber Shop. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-3m (The Intelligencer and Observer insert 3 months.

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season. He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.

He seems it scarcely necessary to promise that his F&B shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be

BOARD, per week, \$8 00
Per day, (less than a week,) 1 25
(Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visitors, from the States where they are located.)

G. L. PRYOR, AGENT
For J. L. BRADLEY.

April 4, 1838.—14-4f

APRIL!

SPRING SCHEMES.

SINCE the commencement of the present year our success in selling Prizes has been so great as to warrant us in continuing the BRILLIANT SERIES OF SCHEMES which have hitherto given such universal satisfaction. We sincerely trust that good fortune may attend those who have not yet experienced the happy effects of sending to (No. 130, Broadway N. Y.) Our friends have now a fair opportunity of availing during the month of April, as we offer to them a prize of

50,000 DOLLARS!
\$25,000! \$30,000! &c. &c.
To ensure a prize send orders early to
S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

RICH AND SPLENDID Scheme.

\$50,000!!!

14 Prizes in each 25 Tickets.
Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
Class No. 3 for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. April 21, 1838.

CAPITALS.

50,000 dollars! 10,000 dolls!
5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls!
3,000 dolls!
10 Prizes of 1,000 dolls!
10 prizes of 750 dolls!—12 of 500 dolls!—25 300 Dollars!
75 prizes of 200 dolls! 100 of 150 dolls!—125 of 125 dolls!—122 of 100 dolls, &c.
Tickets \$10.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves Quarters and Eights in proportion.

SYLVESTER'S OLD FAVORITE SCHEME!

25 Thousand Dolls.
Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.
CLASS NO. 6 FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md April 25, 1838.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
25,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls!
50 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!
64 of 200 dolls! 56 of 100 dolls! &c.
Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

100 Prizes of 1000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Leesburg Academy.
Class 3, for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. April 28, 38.

Splendid Scheme.

30,000 dollars! 10,000! 5,000! 4,000! 3,000! 2,500! 1,017!
100 prizes of 1000 Dollars!
10 of 500! 20 of 300! &c. &c.
Tickets only TEN Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this GRAND SCHEME will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER
130 Broadway N. Y.
5-1td

THE GREAT KENTUCKY RACE HORSE

RODOLPH.

AFTER a brilliant and successful racing career, (always victorious,) has been with drawn from the Turf, and will stand the present season at *Westbrook*, the stock farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile West of Lexington, on the old Frankfort road, and near to the Versailles Turnpike, (adjoining the farm of the Rev. SPENCER COOPER,) he will be put to mares at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, payable at the expiration of the season, or when the mare is taken away from the stand: the privilege of the next season will be extended to such mares as have been paid for and may not prove to be in foal. FIFTY DOLLARS the single leap, with the privilege of continuing at the season price if the mare should not have been impregnated. The arrangements for keeping mares and foals are ample, and the most careful and unremitted attention will be bestowed to prevent accidents. Pasturage gratis, and a reasonable charge for grain if ordered. Mares and foals left with the Horse to be at the risk of their owners. The season will expire the 10th of July.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Agent for THOMAS SMITH.

Westbrook Farm, March 31, 1838.—14-1f

RODOLPH is a bright Bay, each of his hind pasterns white; fifteen hands three inches high, handsomely formed and well proportioned for strength and action. Here on the theatre of his glory and in the midst of his friends, it is unnecessary to describe him minutely, but for the satisfaction of breeders at a distance it may be stated, that he resembles in compactness and symmetry of muscle, clearness of limb and blood-like appearance, the high bred race horse of "the olden time" when the Medleys, the Sharps, Fearnoughts, &c. (his ancestors,) were the favorites of Turfmen. He is now sound and in vigorous health—except a slight touch of splint which recently made its appearance on his fore legs and which will soon disappear; he is free from blemish—there are no puffs, swellings nor scars on his limbs of body. Running always upon his nettle, it is believed he never was marked with whip or spur, as he never met with a competitor that could test his speed or bottom. After triumphing over all that he could meet on the Turf in the West, John Bascombe, the victor of the North and South, was thought to be an antagonist worthy of his prowess, and fame: the Lexington Association accordingly was formed to back their favorite in a large sum, but the owner of Bascombe declined the invitation and withdrew him from the Turf. RODOLPH was subsequently sold for \$15,000 and carried to Mississippi. He has been recently re-purchased and brought back to his native State, to render at his stand more useful service to his old friends and the public at large, than by his splendid racing.

PEDIGREE OF RODOLPH.

RODOLPH was bred by me, and is 7 years old on the 15th day of April, 1838, being foaled on the 15th day of April, 1831. He was got by *Archie Montorio*, (or Archie of Transport); his dam by *Haxall's Moses*; grand dam by *Blackburn's Whip*; his great grand dam by *Craig's Alfred*; his g. great grand dam by *Taylor's Bellair*. RODOLPH's dam was bred by me, but never trained; his grand dam was bred by my father, Col. A. Buford, and was another of the best race nags of her day; his great grand dam was bred by Col. Thomas Hart, of Lexington—was trained, and considered a good runner; his g. great grand dam was brought to Kentucky by Samuel Pryor, Sen. and I have the statement of William Daily, (who trained her) showing conclusively, that she was by Taylor's Bellair, and a successful runner here in early times.

CHARLES BUFORD.

Scott county, Ky. February 20, 1838.
ARCHE MONTORIO was got by the famous Sir Archie by Diomed, out of Castianira, imported. The dam of Archie Montorio was Transport, by Virginia; dam Nancy Air. Virginia by Diomed; Nancy Air by imported Bedford, dam by old Shark—who was also the dam of the old Maid of the Oaks—grand dam by Rockingham; great grand dam by Gallant; g. great grand dam by True Whig, old Regulus, &c. &c.

HAXALL'S MOSES, the sire of Rodolph's dam, was got by imported Sir Harry, out of imported mare Mermad, by Waxey. Mermad's dam was got by Buzzard, out of Gordon's Precipitate Mare, out of Lady Harriet, by Mark Anthony. Sir Harry, the sire of Moses, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, by Highflyer, by Herod, &c. &c. Waxey, the sire of Moses's dam, was got by Pot-o'-o's, out of Maria, by Herod, &c.; Buzzard by Woodpecker; Precipitate Mare by Mercury, by Eclipse, out of the old Tartar Mare. The dam of the Precipitate Mare by Herod.

BLACKBURN'S WHIP was got by imported Whip, and out of Speckleback by Rodolph Celar; his grand dam, got by Speckleback, by Mead's Celar; his great grand dam by Bellair's imported Sover John; his g. great grand dam a fine mare, purchased at Wade's sale, by Edward Moseley. Rodolph Celar was by Mead's Celar; his dam by Sloe—son of Partner, out of Blossom, imported—his grand dam was imported by Captain Thomas Lilly. (For the above pedigree of Whip, see American Turf Register, vol. 6th, page 437.)

CRAIG'S ALFRED was by Hart's old Melley, dam by Col. Sims's Whitaker; grand dam by Sloe, who was by old Partner, out of General Nelson's imported mare Blossom, (the dam of the famous horse Rockingham) great grand dam by imported Valiant; g. great grand dam by imported Fearnought. (See Turf Register, vol. 5, page 56.)

TAYLOR'S BELLAIR descended from the best imported stock in Virginia; he was got by imported Medley, dam by Yorick, son of imported Traveller, out of imported mare Blazella, by Blize, a famed son of Flying Childers; grand dam Black Selva, imported by Fearnought, out of Tasker's famed imported Selma by the Godolphin Arabian. Bellair beat the best horses in Virginia and Maryland; when out of condition he was beat twice. Sir William, Muckle John, Henry, Betsy Ransom, Trife, and other of our best horses are descended from Bellair.

THE COLTS OF RODOLPH.

Mr. SIDNEY BURBRIDGE, formerly one of the owners of RODOLPH, and who trained him for all his races, permitted him to serve a few mares in 1836. His foals are greatly admired, and their owners, as well as Mr. Burbridge are willing to back them against the produce of any other stallion in America. On this subject Mr. Burbridge writes as follows:

"I intend to breed to RODOLPH, for I really think him equal to any horse in the world, and as a breeder I can say that I have four of his get, (and only four,) all of them superior in appearance to any I ever had before: day I will back his get against this spring's yearlings of any horse in America for any moderate sum! I mean one, two, or three thousand dollars. But in any Sweepstakes for colts two yearlings I will name the get of RODOLPH at any sum, say one, two, three, four, or five thousand dollars entrance—three to make a race—two, three, or four mile heats—the year they are three years old. I know of no horse that I could say as much for as RODOLPH with the fear of contradiction, and not one that I have more confidence in. I think RODOLPH one of Nature's freaks, a NON-SUCH, for I do honestly believe that he combines in himself more strength, speed and bottom than any other horse now living. SIDNEY BURBRIDGE. Forest Hill, Franklin co., 30th Feb, 1838."

THE 2ND QUARTER COMMENCES ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22ND 1838. FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. HONFLEUR assisted by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open January 30th, 1838. An Academy for the Education of YOUNG LADIES, Under the name of the **LEXINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.**

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be permanent. The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunity he has had of observing the several modes of instruction in England and France, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS.
Payable Quarterly in Advance.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music, \$6 00 per qtr.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10 00
PIANO FORTE, 10 00
FRENCH, 5 00
DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches 10 00
LATIN AND GREEK, 10 00
LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend.

Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.
MORNING, 9 o'clock. French, Drawing and Painting.
AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock. Drawing and Painting, with their application to Botany, Ornithology, &c.

It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general language of the school two or three afternoons in each week.

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1837—51-1f.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, March 20, 1838.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday in May next, at which time and place an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year. Meeting at 10 o'clock, a. m. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 28, 1838.—13-1f

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, March 25th, 1838, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE providing for the redemption and renewal of City Scrips.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Lexington, at any time when applied to for the purpose to issue the bond of the City payable on the 1st day of October, 1842, for such amount as may be handed to him in the present City Scrip, and in substance as follows: "On the first day of October, 1842, the City of Lexington binds itself to pay to A. B., or order, the just and full sum of \$1000 dollars, with interest thereon from this day till paid."

In testimony whereof, Mayor of said City, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of said City, this 25th day of March, 1838.

And the said certificate or note shall be registered by the Treasurer, in a book to be kept for that purpose stating the day issued, the amount, and the person to whom issued, and said Treasurer shall endorse on said note, "Registered."

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That no bond shall be executed as provided for by the 1st Section, for a less amount than five dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the City Scrip which may be cancelled as above directed, shall be kept by the City Treasurer until the first stated meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City after its expiration, when it shall be counted and burned in the presence of said Mayor and Councilmen; except that said Board may at their discretion, preserve any good whole notes for the purpose of redeeming worn out ones to an amount less than \$5.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That at least the sum of six thousand dollars of said City Scrip shall be redeemable annually, commencing with the present year, in the manner hereinafter provided for, provided the holder is willing to receive the same at its nominal value without interest being calculated thereon.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That at the meeting of the Council at which the taxes for each year may be levied, the Mayor and Board of Councilmen shall designate a day on which the tax book shall be handed to the Collector, and shall cause public notice to be given thereof in two or more of the City papers for at least one week before said day; and on the day designated, and for ten days thereafter, the Collector shall attend during the usual business hours at the Council Chamber and receive taxes which may be due by the individuals offering to pay the same in the City Scrip, until he receives the amount to be redeemed in that year as provided for in the 4th Section; and he shall present the same at the first meeting of the Council thereafter, to be counted and burned as provided for in the 3d Section.

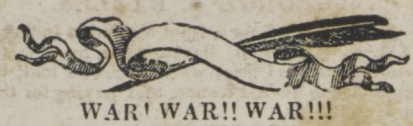
Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That a minute of the amount of Scrip cancelled and burned shall be taken by the City Clerk and spread upon the records of the City in the proceedings of the day.
Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a report in writing to the Board at the stated meetings in July and January, setting forth the means and probable wants of the City; and if at any time the City should have the amount of said Scrip shall be redeemed in such manner as may be prescribed from time to time, by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen.

JAMES G. McKINNEY, Mayor.
Attest: JAMES P. MCGOWAN, City Clerk.
March 29, 1838.—13-3f.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn any and all persons from fishing, fowling, and burning rails and timber on my place, as I intend putting the law in force against all such offenders.
JAMES BOARDMAN.
March 21, 1838.—13-3f.

MACKEREL AND MOLASSES.
20 BARRELS MACKEREL;
50 half bbls. do.
50 Quarter barrels do.
20 Eighth barrels do.
6 Barrels MOLASSES;
For sale by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
March 15, 1838.—11-3f.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.



WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! BETWEEN "PHYSICIANS AND THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE."

1. WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelick, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC- TOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a vial of the Sanative for a member of his family that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, was most successful, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICK of Germany) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. HOWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an agent.

Agents are requested to have the above inserted 8 or 10 times, (inside) in the paper published in their towns.
Jan. 22-1838—1f

NASHVILLE AND MILLS' POINT.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF MAIL POST COACHES.

THIS Line leaves Mills' Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. Leaves Nashville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M. Through in 56 hours—allowing passengers eight hours rest each night at Batson's and Paris.

Mills' Point being designated as the landing place for the great River Mail, one of the Mail Boats will leave every day for New Orleans—Travellers to and from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, will save much time and money by travelling this route. The proprietors pledge themselves to carry those who may patronize their Line from Nashville to Mills' Point in half the time that is at present required on any other line from Nashville to the Mississippi river.

The proprietors have been particular in procuring careful drivers and attentive agents, and have selected superior Troy coaches, and fine horses, &c. &c.

The proprietors will make every exertion to accommodate the public, and better themselves that those who travel this route will find the accommodations as good as any other in the Union.

All baggage at the owner's risk.
Office at the City Hotel, Nashville; Hanna's Hotel, Mills' Point.

J. JAMES, A. TOREY, C. F. HANNA.
March 22, 1838.—12-2m \$9ch Nash. Rep. Ban

NOTICE.
DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,
HAVING entered in partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main Street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.
March 15, 1838.—11 f.

Light House
THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. STANTON WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-1f

REMOVAL.
N. & H. SHAW,
HAVE removed their FASHIONABLE HAT SHOP next door to W. F. Todd's Steam Hat Factory, where they will continue to keep on hand a first rate assortment of every description of HATS, which they will sell as low as any other house in the City. Those persons having accounts of long standing, would oblige us by calling and settling them.
N. & H. SHAW.
March 22, 1838.—12-3m.

RAISINS, RICE, &c.
50 BOXES RAISINS, (London Cluster) 10 boxes West India Sweet Meats; 5 do East India Ginger; 5 Tierces Carolina Rice; 6 do Treble refined Leaf Sugar; 2 Casks Cranberries;
Just received and for sale low for cash by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, March 28, 1838. 13-3f

TORRACCO & SEGARS.
50 BOXES HONEY DEW TORRACCO (Brown's, Bare's, McKinney's and Carino Brands)
53 Boxes superior Spanish Segars, (Canone's Regalia and other brands) Rappee and Macabba Snuff, in Kegs and Jars;
Just received and for sale low for cash, by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
March 28, 1838.—13-3f

ROSIN THE BOW;
A Splendid Maltree Jack, 14 hand high, WILL Stand the present season at Westbrook, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July 15.

PETER BROOKS,
AN ALDERNEY BULL, (MILK BREED,) WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.
J. CHRISTOPHER, Agent for Thos. Smith.
March 1, 1838.—9-1f.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.
Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bakewell's Cattle, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.
August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.
I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly E. I. Winter's and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,
Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.
T. N. GAINES
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-1f.

WAXY.
This Distinguished and thorough bred Racee and Sire of Racers, WILL stand the coming season, at the residence of the subscriber, on the Bethel Road, one mile from Col. Patterson's Mill, six miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at FIFTY DOLLARS the season, and SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the insurance.

WAXY was sired by Old Archer, dam Lady Archer, she was sired by Sir Alfred, out of Win. Haxall's imported mare, Promise, &c.

Being a successful and celebrated racer; of a beautiful and powerful frame, descended from the best horses of England, and being himself the sire of Scarlet, Bravo, and many other distinguished racers, WAXY is offered, with full confidence in his success, for the patronage of the public. For history and full Pedigree of Waxy, see A. T. Register and S. Magazine.

JOHN KILREY, Scott Co, Ky., Feb. 22, 1838.—8-1f \$2 62 1/2

REMOVAL OF CABINET WAREROOM.
THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to JOHNSON'S Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.
March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

DR. JOHN C. DARBY,
HAVING settled himself at Dr. HARRIS' former residence, on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, about 7 miles from Lexington, respectfully offers his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the citizens of Fayette and Bourbon Counties of his vicinity. His time will be exclusively devoted to the duties of his profession, and he will be found at home except when necessarily absent.
March 1, 1838.—9-3m.

NOTICE
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. J. MCCAULEY.
THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.
J. MCCAULEY.
Nor. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.
JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to CHINN AND GAINES either by note or account, are required to pay the same by the first of May, or both notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Call on Jos. G. Chinn at Bowman & Dunn's, or Francis P. Gaines at the old stand.
CHINN & GAINES.
March 23, 1838.—13-11f May

TO RENT.
THE subscriber has for rent, the FARM, containing about 50 ACRES, lately owned by JAS. ROYLE, at the lower end of town. Terms made known on application.
J. C. RICHARDSON, M. D.
March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE MCCRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M. the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.
H. MCCONATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-1f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CURRIEFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Hill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, Jan. 2, 1838.
THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.
THE Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand CHEWING TOBACCO, of superior quality, from one to two years old. In all cases it may be returned if not found satisfactory.

It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Chesapeake side.
DEWEES & GRANT.
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m.

LARD and FLAXSEED taken in exchange.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Rupture, or what is commonly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isaiah Plummer, do do. John Moore, 50 years man, Christiansburg, Va. Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county. John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county. T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county. William Willoughby, do do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.

Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years. Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky. Moffitt's son, Washington county. Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county. Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 30 days.

Letters addressed to me at *Shannon Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

He will engage to cure Dyspepsia, and Piles of both kinds.
WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837.—25-1y.

NEW BEER
At Candy's,
JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28 1837.—39-1f

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-1f.

Livery Stable and Wagon Yard.
ON WATER-STREET.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he has recommenced the above business at his old stand, corner of Mill and Water streets, opposite Hunt's new building, where he will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS of the very best kind. WM. H. GARNETT.
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1838.—7-3m

MR. RICHARDSON,
TEACHER OF DANCING, &c. &c.

RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-1f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND

TURF REGISTER.
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

HAS again put his MACHINERY in successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED,
The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837, of Gentlemen's Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperative as the nature of the business requires, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-1f

LAW NOTICE.
I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.
THOMAS M. HICKEY.
March 2, 1837.—9-1f.

JAMES PENNY
WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. George Chamblin, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of

PENNY & CHAMBLIN;
And they hope, by strict attention to business, to give entire satisfaction.

PENNY & CHAMBLIN.
Feb. 14, 1838.—7-1f

P. S. All those indebted to J. Penny, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle up, as it is necessary the old business should be closed.
J. PENNY.

STRAY HORSE.
GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse.
4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-1f

OLD ESTABLISHED Clothing Store.

MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

FRANCIS WEAVER
HAS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMEL BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATEES & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, M. S. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES.